

World English 3 National Geographic Complete Guide

world english 3 national geographic is an engaging and comprehensive educational resource designed to enhance learners' understanding of the English language through the captivating lens of National Geographic's renowned storytelling. Combining authentic content, stunning visuals, and practical exercises, this course aims to develop not only language skills but also cultural awareness and global perspective. Whether used in classrooms or for self-study, World English 3 National Geographic provides an immersive experience that connects learners with the world around them, fostering both language proficiency and curiosity about diverse cultures.

Overview of World English 3 National Geographic

World English 3 National Geographic is part of a series aimed at upper-intermediate to advanced learners. It leverages National Geographic's signature high-quality photographs, videos, and articles to create an engaging learning environment. The course emphasizes real-world language use, critical thinking, and cultural understanding, making it ideal for students preparing for academic, professional, or personal communication in an increasingly interconnected world.

Key Features:

- Authentic National Geographic content
- Focus on vocabulary building and grammar
- Listening and speaking practice with multimedia resources
- Reading comprehension with diverse texts
- Writing exercises fostering critical analysis
- Cultural insights into various regions of the world

Curriculum Structure and Content Breakdown

The curriculum of World English 3 National Geographic is carefully organized to progressively develop language skills across multiple domains. It combines thematic units with skill-based lessons, ensuring learners not only acquire language but also contextualize their knowledge within cultural and environmental topics.

Main Units and Themes:

- Global Challenges and Sustainability
- Cultural Diversity and Heritage
- Science and Innovation
- Geography and Nature
- Historical Perspectives
- Global Citizenship and Current Events

Each unit comprises:

- Reading passages from National Geographic articles
- Vocabulary and grammar exercises
- Listening activities based on videos and podcasts
- Speaking tasks for discussion and presentation
- Writing assignments including essays, reports, and reflections

Benefits of Using National Geographic Content in Language Learning

Integrating National Geographic materials into language instruction offers numerous advantages:

- Authenticity and Relevance

National Geographic content reflects real-world issues, current events, and cultural stories, making language learning meaningful and engaging.

- Visual Learning Enhancement

High-quality images and videos help learners associate words with visual cues, improving retention and understanding.

- Cultural Awareness

Exposure to diverse cultures, traditions, and environments fosters empathy and global perspective.

- Motivation and Engagement

The captivating nature of National Geographic stories encourages sustained interest and curiosity.

- Development of Critical Thinking Skills

Analyzing complex texts and multimedia content promotes analytical skills and informed opinions.

Core Skills Development in World English 3 National Geographic

The course systematically develops core language skills through varied activities:

Reading Skills

- Skimming and scanning for main ideas and details
- Understanding context clues and inferred meanings
- Analyzing the structure and purpose of texts

Listening Skills

- Comprehending spoken language in diverse accents
- Note-taking during multimedia presentations
- Recognizing idiomatic expressions and colloquialisms

Speaking Skills

- Participating in discussions on global issues
- Presenting summaries and opinions
- Practicing pronunciation and intonation

Writing Skills

- Crafting clear and coherent paragraphs
- Developing essays with supporting evidence
- Summarizing articles and creating reports

Incorporating Technology and Multimedia

Modern language learning benefits greatly from multimedia integration, and World English 3 National Geographic excels in this area by offering:

- Video Clips: Short documentaries, interviews, and explorations of nature and culture
- Audio Files: Podcasts and dialogues for pronunciation and listening practice
- Interactive Exercises: Quizzes, matching activities, and vocabulary games
- Online Resources: Supplementary materials and teacher support materials

This multimedia approach caters to various learning styles, making lessons dynamic and interactive.

Assessment and Progress Tracking

Effective language courses include regular assessments to monitor progress. World English 3 National Geographic offers:

- Quizzes at the end of each unit
- Listening and reading comprehension tests
- Writing assignments evaluated with detailed feedback
- Speaking assessments through recorded presentations
- Progress reports for learners and educators

These tools help identify strengths and areas for improvement, ensuring targeted learning.

Advantages for Educators and Learners

For Educators:

- Ready-made lesson plans aligned with course content
- Assessment tools and answer keys
- Flexibility to adapt lessons according to class needs
- Access to diverse cultural and environmental topics

For Learners:

- Exposure to authentic, culturally rich materials
- Opportunities to develop critical thinking
- Preparation for academic exams and real-world communication
- Increased motivation through engaging content

Conclusion: Why Choose World English 3 National Geographic?

In summary, World English 3 National Geographic stands out as a comprehensive, engaging, and culturally enriching course for advanced English learners. Its integration of authentic National Geographic content ensures that learners not only improve their language skills but also develop a broader understanding of global issues, cultures, and the environment. By fostering curiosity and critical thinking alongside language proficiency, this program prepares learners to communicate effectively and thoughtfully in an interconnected world.

Whether used in classrooms, language institutes, or for independent study, World English 3 National Geographic offers a unique opportunity to explore the world through the lens of one of the most respected scientific and cultural organizations. It encourages learners to see language as a tool for understanding and engaging with the world around them, making the learning process both meaningful and enjoyable.

Embark on your journey to mastering English with the captivating stories of National Geographic, and open your eyes to the wonders and challenges of our planet.

World English 3 National Geographic: A Comprehensive Review and Analysis

In the realm of language education, the intersection of global communication and cultural understanding has become increasingly vital. Among the myriad of English language learning resources, World English 3 National Geographic emerges as a distinctive offering, blending linguistic instruction with compelling visual storytelling. This long-form review aims to dissect the curriculum's pedagogical design, content quality, cultural relevance, and its overall effectiveness in fostering proficient and culturally aware English speakers.

Introduction to World English 3 National Geographic

World English 3 National Geographic is the third level in a series of English language courses developed by National Geographic Learning, a division of Cengage Learning. The program aims to equip intermediate-level learners with advanced language skills while immersing them in diverse cultural narratives and global issues. The integration of National Geographic's renowned photography, videos, and articles distinguishes this course from traditional language textbooks, positioning it as both an educational and cultural exploration tool.

Curriculum Structure and Pedagogical Approach

Course Design and Content Breakdown

The course is structured around thematic units that reflect real-world topics, such as:

- Environmental challenges and sustainability
- Cultural diversity and global traditions
- Science and technological innovation
- Social issues and human rights

Each unit typically includes:

- Reading passages inspired by National Geographic articles
- Listening exercises featuring authentic audio and video content
- Vocabulary development tailored to the thematic context
- Grammar and language practice focused on functional use
- Speaking and writing tasks to promote active communication

This thematic organization encourages contextual learning, which aids in retention and practical application of language skills.

Pedagogical Strategies

The program employs a communicative approach, emphasizing:

- Task-based learning: Students engage in real-world tasks, such as debates, presentations, and problem-solving activities.
- Visual literacy: Heavy reliance on photographs and videos stimulates critical thinking and cultural awareness.
- Critical thinking: Discussions and assignments challenge learners to analyze issues from multiple perspectives.
- Cultural immersion: Exposure to diverse cultures through authentic content fosters empathy and global consciousness.

This multifaceted approach aligns well with modern language acquisition theories, which advocate for meaningful, context-rich learning experiences.

Content Quality and Authenticity

Use of National Geographic Media

National Geographic's reputation for high-quality journalism and captivating imagery lends credibility and appeal to the curriculum. The lessons incorporate:

- Real articles from National Geographic magazine
- Documentaries and short videos
- Photographs capturing authentic cultural and environmental scenes

This authentic content not only improves language skills but also broadens learners' understanding of the world, making lessons more engaging and relevant.

Cultural Relevance and Diversity

One of the standout features of World English 3 National Geographic is its commitment to cultural diversity. The content spans continents, languages, and traditions, highlighting:

- Indigenous cultures and their preservation
- Urban and rural life across different nations
- Global environmental initiatives
- Social movements advocating for change

Such diversity ensures learners develop a nuanced perspective, essential for effective intercultural communication.

Effectiveness in Language Acquisition

Strengths

- **Authentic Material:** The use of real-world content enhances listening, reading, and comprehension skills.
- **Cultural Exposure:** Learners gain insights into global issues and cultural practices, fostering cultural sensitivity.
- **Engagement:** Visually rich materials and compelling narratives maintain learner interest.
- **Skill Integration:** The course balances receptive skills (reading/listening) with productive skills (speaking/writing), promoting comprehensive language development.

Areas for Improvement

- **Pacing:** Some learners may find the thematic depth challenging, especially if prior language proficiency is limited.
- **Supplementary Support:** Additional scaffolding may be necessary for learners who struggle with academic or technical vocabulary.

- Assessment Diversity: Incorporating varied formative assessments could better track individual progress.

Comparison with Other English Language Programs

When juxtaposed with other intermediate courses like English File or Cambridge English, World English 3 National Geographic stands out for its cultural and environmental focus. While traditional programs often emphasize grammar drills and vocabulary memorization, this course emphasizes contextualized language use within meaningful global narratives.

Key differentiators include:

- Authentic, visually driven content
- Emphasis on critical thinking and cultural awareness
- Integration of multimedia resources

However, it may require supplementary practices for learners aiming for rigorous academic or business language proficiency.

Educational Impact and Practical Application

The curriculum's real-world orientation equips learners with skills applicable beyond the classroom, such as:

- Understanding global news and media
- Participating in international discussions
- Navigating multicultural environments
- Engaging with environmental and social issues

This practical focus aligns with the needs of adult learners, professionals, and students preparing for international opportunities.

World English 3 National Geographic represents a modern, engaging approach to language education that transcends traditional rote learning. Its strengths lie in authentic content, cultural diversity, and multimedia integration, making it particularly suitable for learners seeking not only linguistic competence but also global awareness.

While it may require supplementary support for some learners, its pedagogical approach fosters critical thinking, cultural empathy, and practical communication skills—attributes vital in today's

interconnected world. For educators and learners alike, this program offers a compelling pathway toward fluency rooted in real-world relevance and cultural understanding.

Final verdict: For intermediate learners aiming to deepen their English skills while exploring global issues through compelling visual and textual narratives, World English 3 National Geographic is a highly recommended resource that combines education with enlightenment, making language learning both meaningful and inspiring.

Question What topics are covered in 'World English 3' by National Geographic? 'World English 3' covers topics such as global culture, geography, environmental issues, and current events, all designed to improve English skills through engaging National Geographic content. **Answer** How does 'World English 3' incorporate National Geographic's visual materials? The book integrates high-quality photographs, maps, and infographics from National Geographic to enhance understanding and provide real-world context for language learning. Is 'World English 3' suitable for advanced learners? 'World English 3' is aimed at upper-intermediate to advanced learners, offering challenging vocabulary and complex texts aligned with real-world topics. Can teachers use 'World English 3' for classroom activities? Yes, the book includes lesson plans, discussion questions, and project ideas that make it a versatile resource for classroom teaching. How does 'World English 3' help improve students' listening skills? The book features audio recordings of interviews, documentaries, and narration from National Geographic, enabling students to practice and develop their listening comprehension. Are there digital resources available for 'World English 3'? Yes, supplementary digital materials such as online quizzes, videos, and interactive exercises are available to complement the textbook. What makes 'World English 3' different from other English learning books? Its unique combination of authentic National Geographic content, focus on global issues, and visually engaging materials make 'World English 3' stand out as a comprehensive resource for cultural and language learning.

Related keywords: World English 3, National Geographic, English language learning, ESL textbooks, educational resources, language skills, geography, vocabulary building, reading comprehension, student textbooks

Christianity and national identity in twentieth c

Christianity and National Identity in the Twentieth Century

Christianity and national identity in the twentieth century represent a complex and multifaceted relationship that has evolved significantly over the course of a century marked by profound political upheavals, social transformations, and cultural shifts. Throughout this period, Christianity served

both as a unifying force and a source of contention within nations, influencing national policies, societal values, and individual identities. The interplay between religious beliefs and notions of national belonging highlights how faith has been mobilized to construct, reinforce, or challenge ideas of sovereignty, cultural heritage, and collective memory. This article explores the diverse ways in which Christianity intersected with national identities across different regions, examining key themes such as the role of Christianity in nation-building, its influence on political ideologies, its response to modernity, and its adaptation to changing social contexts.

Historical Context of Christianity and National Identity in the Twentieth Century

Early 20th Century: Foundations and Conflicts

The early decades of the twentieth century were characterized by upheaval—world wars, revolutions, and the decline of imperial monarchies—each impacting religious and national identities. Christianity, especially in Europe and North America, had long been intertwined with notions of nationhood, often serving as a moral backbone for state institutions. For example:

- In countries like the United Kingdom and France, Christianity (Anglicanism and Catholicism respectively) played a significant role in shaping national narratives and cultural values.
- In Eastern Europe and the Balkans, Christian denominations (Orthodox Christianity, Catholicism, and Protestantism) were central to ethnic and national identities, often overlapping and fueling conflicts.
- The aftermath of World War I led to the disintegration of empires (Austro-Hungarian, Ottoman), prompting redefinitions of national identities often rooted in religious affiliations.

The Rise of Secularism and Modern Nation-States

Despite Christianity's influence, the twentieth century also saw the rise of secular ideologies such as liberalism, socialism, and communism, which challenged religious authority and sought to redefine national identities along secular lines. Notably:

- In the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc countries, state atheism was promoted, leading to repression of religious institutions and a shift away from Christianity as a pillar of national identity.
- Conversely, in Western Europe and North America, secularization contributed to a decline in the institutional power of Christianity, even as individual faith persisted.
- The interwar period and post-World War II era saw debates over the place of Christianity in national life, often reflecting broader ideological struggles.

Christianity's Role in Nation-Building and Cultural Identity

Religious Foundations of National Identity

In many countries, Christianity historically provided the moral and cultural foundations of the nation. During the twentieth century, these roots continued to influence national narratives, even amidst secularization:

- **United States:** The notion of "Christian America" gained prominence, with religious themes embedded in the founding myths, constitution, and public life.
- **Latin America:** Catholicism played a central role in shaping national identities, with the Church often aligned with state interests and cultural traditions.
- **Eastern Europe:** Orthodox Christianity became a symbol of national sovereignty, especially during periods of foreign domination.

Religious Symbols and National Celebrations

National holidays, commemorations, and public ceremonies often incorporated Christian symbolism, reinforcing the link between faith and national identity. Examples include:

- Independence celebrations in Latin America featuring Catholic processions and patron saint festivals.
- National saints and martyrs honored in Eastern European countries as symbols of resistance and cultural integrity.
- Use of Christian holidays (Christmas, Easter) as moments of national unity and cultural expression.

Christianity, Political Ideologies, and National Identity

Christian Nationalism and Its Variants

Throughout the century, various forms of Christian nationalism emerged, often as reactions to modernity, secularism, or political upheaval. These movements sought to define the nation in explicitly Christian terms:

- **American Christian Nationalism:** Emphasized the role of Christianity in defining American identity, often resisting secularizing trends and promoting policies aligned with conservative Christian values.

- **European Christian Democracy:** Post-World War II, parties like Germany's CDU and Italy's Christian Democracy linked religious values with democratic governance and social welfare.
- **Eastern European Christian Nationalism:** During and after communist rule, Christian churches became symbols of national sovereignty and resistance, intertwining faith with patriotism.

Religion and State Policies

The relationship between Christianity and state authority varied widely across nations:

- In some countries, like Ireland and Poland, the Catholic Church held significant influence over national policies and cultural life.
- In others, such as France and Turkey, state policies aimed at secularism marginalized religious institutions from political life.
- In the United States, constitutional separation of church and state created a distinct dynamic, with Christianity influencing public discourse but within a constitutional framework that protected religious pluralism.

The Impact of Modernity and Secularization on Christian National Identity

Challenges Posed by Modern Societal Changes

The twentieth century's rapid social transformations—urbanization, technological advances, increased education, and globalization—challenged traditional Christian-based national identities. Key issues included:

- Decline of religious observance and institutional authority in Western societies.
- Rise of pluralism, leading to multicultural and multi-religious national identities.
- Questions about the relevance of Christian values in increasingly secular public spheres.

Responses and Adaptations by Christian Communities

Christian denominations adapted in various ways to maintain their influence and relevance:

- Engagement in social justice movements, advocating for human rights, and promoting social cohesion.
- Reinterpretation of doctrines to align with contemporary ethical issues, such as gender equality and environmental stewardship.

- Use of media and education to shape cultural narratives and sustain their role in national identity.

Case Studies from Different Regions

United States: Christianity and the Construction of National Identity

In the U.S., Christianity has historically played a pivotal role in shaping national identity, often emphasizing themes of individualism, liberty, and divine providence. The concept of "American exceptionalism" frequently included religious undertones, framing the nation as chosen or blessed by God. The 20th century saw:

- Religious revival movements, such as the Fundamentalist-Modernist controversy.
- The rise of evangelicalism as a political force, influencing policies on social issues.
- Debates over the place of religion in public education and government.

Eastern Europe: Christianity as a Resistance and Identity Marker

During the communist era, state atheism sought to diminish the influence of Christianity, yet churches remained vital to cultural and national identity, especially in Poland, Russia, and the Balkans. After the fall of communism:

- Religious institutions reasserted their role in shaping national narratives.
- Christianity became intertwined with the resurgence of national pride and sovereignty.
- Church leaders often played a political role in the transition to democracy.

Latin America: Catholicism and Cultural Identity

In Latin America, Catholicism remained a cornerstone of national identity throughout the 20th century, influencing art, politics, and social customs. Movements like Liberation Theology linked faith with social justice and political activism, impacting national discourses about poverty and inequality.

Conclusion

The relationship between Christianity and national identity in the twentieth century is characterized by a dynamic tension?on one hand, serving as a unifying cultural force and on the other, confronting modern challenges that threaten its institutional authority and influence. The century witnessed both the instrumentalization of Christianity for political ends and its adaptation to new social realities. While secularization and globalization have transformed the landscape, Christianity continues to

shape, reflect, and challenge notions of national belonging in diverse ways across the globe. Understanding this complex interplay provides critical insights into how faith and nationalism co-evolved during a century of profound change, leaving lasting legacies on contemporary identities.

Christianity and national identity in the twentieth century: a profound exploration of faith, culture, and politics

The twentieth century was a period of profound transformation for both Christianity and the concept of national identity across the globe. The intricate relationship between religious beliefs and national allegiance shaped political ideologies, cultural expressions, and societal structures in unprecedented ways. As nations grappled with modernity, colonial legacies, wars, and ideological shifts, Christianity often served both as a unifying force and a source of division, reflecting and influencing the evolving notions of what it meant to be part of a nation.

Introduction: The Interplay of Christianity and National Identity

The twentieth century witnessed dramatic upheavals—world wars, decolonization, the rise of nationalism, and global conflicts—that deeply affected the role of Christianity within national contexts. For many countries, Christianity was not merely a spiritual tradition but a core element of national identity, intertwined with notions of history, morality, and social cohesion. This relationship was complex and multifaceted, varying significantly across regions, denominations, and political regimes.

Historical Context and Foundations

Christianity's Role in Shaping National Identities

Historically, Christianity played a central role in the formation of European nations, providing a shared religious framework that fostered collective identity. The church's influence extended into governance, education, and cultural practices, reinforcing national unity. For example:

- In medieval and early modern Europe, the Catholic Church was a unifying institution for countries like France, Spain, and Italy.
- Protestantism contributed to national identities in countries like England, Scotland, and Scandinavia, often aligning with emerging notions of sovereignty and independence.

Transition into the Twentieth Century

As the twentieth century dawned, secularization trends and political upheavals challenged the traditional role of Christianity in national identity. The decline of church authority, combined with the rise of secular nationalism, shifted the landscape but did not eliminate religion's influence

altogether.

Christianity, Nationalism, and Political Movements

Christian Nationalism: Definition and Features

Christian nationalism refers to the ideology that positions Christianity as integral to national identity and often advocates for its prominence in public life. Features include:

- Emphasis on Christian values as foundational to national laws and policies.
- Use of religious symbols and language in patriotic discourse.
- Resistance to secular or liberal policies perceived as incompatible with Christian doctrines.

Pros and Cons of Christian Nationalism

Pros:

- Fosters social cohesion among believers.
- Reinforces cultural heritage and historical identity.
- Can mobilize communities for social and charitable causes.

Cons:

- Risks marginalizing religious minorities and non-Christians.
- May undermine secular governance principles.
- Can exacerbate religious conflicts within diverse societies.

Case Studies in Different Regions

- United States: The rise of Christian conservative movements influenced policies on abortion, education, and civil rights, often framing issues within a Christian moral framework.
- Germany and Nazism: Certain Christian groups provided ideological support or were co-opted by Nazi propaganda, demonstrating the complex relationship between Christianity and nationalist extremism.
- Decolonizing Africa and Asia: Christianity often became intertwined with anti-colonial movements, serving as a tool for resistance and cultural assertion.

Christianity and Nation-Building in Different Contexts

European Context

Post-World War II Europe experienced secularization and church decline, yet Christianity remained a cultural touchstone. In countries like Italy and Spain, Catholicism was intertwined with national identity, especially under regimes like Franco's Spain, where the church played a significant political role.

Latin America

The Catholic Church often supported authoritarian regimes but also inspired liberation theology, which emphasized social justice and the rights of the oppressed. The church's role in shaping national identity was thus multifaceted and sometimes contradictory.

Asia and Africa

In colonized regions, Christianity became part of national narratives of resistance and independence. Post-independence, many nations integrated Christian symbols into their national identities, even as they navigated religious diversity.

Religious Institutions and State Relations

Church-State Relations

Throughout the twentieth century, countries experienced varying degrees of church-state separation or integration:

- Secular states: France and Turkey promoted secularism, reducing Christianity's influence in public affairs.
- Theocratic or church-influenced states: Vatican City remained a unique example of church sovereignty.
- Hybrid regimes: In Latin America and Eastern Europe, governments often allied with churches for political legitimacy.

Impact on National Identity

The relationship between religious institutions and governments affected national narratives, sometimes fostering unity, other times fueling conflicts.

Challenges and Changes in the Late Twentieth Century

Globalization and Religious Pluralism

The late twentieth century saw increased migration, communication, and cultural exchange, leading to more religious diversity within nations. Christianity faced challenges in maintaining its centrality to national identity amidst pluralistic societies.

Secularization and Decline of Religious Influence

In many Western countries, church attendance and religious affiliation declined, prompting debates on the role of Christianity in public life and national identity.

Resurgence and Reassertion

Conversely, some regions experienced a religious revival, with Christianity reasserting its influence in shaping national values and politics.

Prospective Outlook and Final Thoughts

The relationship between Christianity and national identity in the twentieth century exemplifies a dynamic interplay of faith, culture, and politics. While Christianity often served as a foundation for national unity, it also became a source of division and conflict. The century's complex history highlights the importance of understanding religion's role in shaping modern nations and the ongoing negotiations between secular and religious identities.

Key Features and Takeaways:

- Christianity's influence on national identity was historically profound but varied widely across regions.
- The rise of secularism and religious pluralism posed challenges to traditional Christian-centered national narratives.
- Christian nationalism, while fostering community and cultural pride, also carried risks of exclusion and conflict.
- The mid to late twentieth century saw both decline and resurgence of Christianity's role in public and national life.

In conclusion, the twentieth century was a transformative era for Christianity and national identity. It demonstrated the capacity of faith to unify and inspire, as well as the potential for religion to become a source of conflict. As nations continue to evolve in the twenty-first century, the legacy of these

complex interactions offers vital insights into the ongoing negotiation of faith, culture, and sovereignty.

Question Answer How did Christianity influence national identity formation in 20th-century European countries? In many European nations, Christianity played a central role in shaping national identity by providing a shared religious heritage, cultural traditions, and moral values that reinforced national unity, especially during periods of political upheaval and modernization. What impact did the decline of church influence have on national identities in the 20th century? The decline of church influence, due to secularization and increased secular governance, led to a diversification of national identities, challenging traditional religious-based narratives and encouraging a more pluralistic understanding of what it means to be a nation. In what ways did Christianity intersect with nationalist movements in countries like Ireland and Poland during the 20th century? Christianity often served as a unifying force in nationalist movements, providing moral justification and cultural legitimacy; in Ireland and Poland, Catholicism reinforced resistance to foreign domination and fostered a strong sense of national identity centered around religious tradition. How did the role of Christianity in national identity differ between Western and Eastern Europe in the 20th century? In Western Europe, Christianity gradually became more separate from national identity due to secularization, whereas in Eastern Europe, Christianity, especially Orthodoxy and Catholicism, remained closely linked to national identity and resistance against communist regimes. What influence did religious pluralism and secularization have on the concept of national identity in predominantly Christian countries during the 20th century? Religious pluralism and secularization challenged monolithic religious-based national identities, leading to more inclusive and diverse notions of nationhood that incorporated multiple faiths and secular values, thereby transforming traditional Christian-centric narratives.

Related keywords: Christianity, national identity, twentieth century, religious nationalism, cultural identity, religious influence, Christian heritage, nation-state, religious symbols, secularization

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